

## INTERESTING FRESHWATER RECORDS

### REDWICK, GWENT LEVELS, 1992

*Hydrophilus piceus* (great silver beetle) is the largest water beetle in Britain (over 40 mm) and is in the rare (RDB3) category of the Red Data Book. The Caldicot Levels appear to be one of the best sites in the UK for this species. Elsewhere it occurs in a few localities in Somerset, Kent, Sussex and Norfolk. As far as we are aware the Gwent Levels are the only location for *Hydrophilus piceus* in Wales. Recorded at sites 1, 2 and 3.

*Helochares obscurus* (beetle) is in the rare category (RDB3) of the Red Data Book. As far as we are aware it has not been previously recorded from the Caldicot Levels or perhaps elsewhere in Wales, and the identification will need to be confirmed. Recorded at sites 4 and 6.

*Hydaticus transversalis* (beetle) is a Nationally Notable species (Na) which in Wales is only recorded from the Gwent Levels. Recorded at sites 1 and 4.

*Limnoxenus niger* (beetle) is a Nationally Notable species (Na). Its only known location in Wales is the Gwent Levels. Recorded at sites 1 and 3.

*Berosus affinis* (beetle) is a Nationally Notable species (Nb) and its only known location in Wales are the Gwent Levels (Foster and Eyre, 1992). Recorded at sites 3, 6 and 7.

*Suphrodytes dorsalis* (beetle) is not in any special conservation category, but the Gwent Levels are the only locations for this species in Wales (Foster and Eyre, 1992). Recorded at site 6 only.

*Caenis robusta* (mayfly) is a Nationally Notable species (Na). It is the largest member of the genus *Caenis*, with full grown larvae up to 9 mm long. The preferred habitat is ponds, rivers and canals, chiefly in mud (Elliott et al, 1988). It was probably under-recorded in the present survey (site 6 only).

### References

Elliott J M, Humpesch U H and Macan T T (1988). Larvae of the British Ephemeroptera. Freshwater Biological Association Scientific Publication No .49.

Foster G N and Eyre M D (1992). Classification and Ranking of Water Beetle Communities. UK Nature Conservation No 1. Published by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

### TORRIDGE ESTUARY, 2009

Two Local species recorded in the in the pool in the relict saltmarsh:

*Sigara stagnalis*            A water boatman

*Nemotelus notatus*       Larvae of a soldier fly (Stratiomyidae), known as Flecked Snout

### ST CROSS BUSINESS PARK, ISLE OF WIGHT

*Hydrocyphon deflexicollis* (family Scirtidae). This is a Nationally Notable (Scarce) Category B species (Nb).

## **NEW AND INTERESTING ESTUARINE AND MARINE RECORDS FROM AQUATONICS LTD**

The following species are considered to be amongst the most interesting that we have recorded in estuaries and coastal waters in the UK. In many cases they are introduced species, or rare/scarce UK species. We have also included some records of unexpectedly high densities. Some are difficult to identify and may have been overlooked in other surveys.

### **Algae**

*Heterosiphonia japonica* Non-native  
*Gracilaria multipartita* Nationally Scarce  
*Padina pavonica* Nationally Scarce  
*Choreocolax polysiphoniae* Reinsch  
*Sargassum muticum* Non-native  
*Percursaria percursa*

### **Anemones**

*Mesacmaea mitchellii*

### **Sipunculids**

*Nephasoma rimicola*

### **Nemerteans**

*Tetrastemma robertiannae* McIntosh, 1874  
*Cerebratulus pantherinus* Hubrecht, 1879

### **Oligochaete worms**

*Insulodrilus lacustris* Benham, 1903 Wandsworth (non-native)  
*Limnodrilus maumeensis* near Kew (non-native)  
*Limnodriloides agnes* (non-native)  
*Sparganophilus tamesis* (non-native but relatively widespread in European rivers).  
*Haber speciosus*  
*Branchiura sowerbyi* (non-native)  
*Tubificoides swirencoides*

### **Polychaete worms**

*Peresiella clymenoides*  
*Clymenura clypeata*,  
*Spio theeli*  
*Microspio mecznikowionus*  
*Ctenodrilus serratus*  
*Aphelochaeta* sp. (an undescribed species, brooding its young inside a piece of sandstone)  
*Caulleriella* sp. A possibly undescribed species of cirratulid  
*Polydora socialis*  
*Alkmaria romijni* Horst, 1919  
*Terebella lapidaria* (Linnaeus, 1767)  
*Desdemonia ornata* Banse, 1957 (Polychaeta, Sabellidae)  
*Manayunkia* sp. (not *Manayunkia aestuarina*)  
*Spiochaetopterus* sp. (not *S. typica*)  
*Sternaspis scutata* (Ranzani, 1817)

*Apisthobranchnus tullbergi*

*Sabellaria alveolata* Biodiversity Long List

*Sphaerodoridium fauchaldi* Hartmann-Schröder, 1993

This sphaerodorid polychaete was described recently (1993) from the North Sea and therefore is likely to be under-recorded.

*Syllis* sp. D

*Syllis* sp. E

*Syllis* sp. H

*Malmgrenia ljunmani* (Malmgren, 1867)

This scaleworm is rarely recorded in Scottish waters.

*Spiochaetopterus* sp. (not *S. typica*)

*Vermiliopsis* sp.

### **Copepods**

*Selioides bocqueti* Carton, 1963. No common name. A parasitic copepod crustacean, probably from the scale worm *Gattyana cirrosa* also found in this sample.

### **Amphipods**

*Corophium lacustre* Vanhöffen, 1911 AphiaID: 102093

Also known as *Apocorophium lacustre* (Vanhöffen, 1911) AphiaID: 148594

*Grandidierella japonica* Stephensen, 1938 (Amphipoda, Gammaridea)

### **Tanaids**

*Zeuxo holdichi* Bamber, 1990 AphiaID: 136526

### **Cumaceans**

*Cumopsis longipes* (Dohrn, 1869) AphiaID: 110466

### **Decapods**

*Thia scutellata* ('thumbnail' crab) Nationally Scarce.

*Eriocheir sinensis*

*Jaxea nocturna* Nardo, 1847.

### **Molluscs**

*Lasaea adansoni* unusual habitat in firm clay sediments on upper shore

*Atrina fragilis*

*Ostrea edulis*

*Chaetoderma nitidulum* Lovén, 1844. Although not particularly rare, this species belongs to a little known class of molluscs known as Caudofoveata.

*Leptochiton cancellatus* (Sowerby, 1840)

*Ischnochiton albus*

*Margarites groenlandicus* (Gmelin, 1791)

A rarely recorded gastropod mollusc, near its southern distributional limit in the UK at Arran.

*Jujubinus clelandi* (Wood, 1828) also known as *Clelandella miliaris* (Brocchi, 1814).

*Raphitoma boothii* (J. Smith, 1839) also known as *Raphitoma concinna* (Scacchi, 1836)

*Cerithiopsis tubercularis*

*Assimineia grayana*

## **Echinoderms**

*Labidoplax buskii* (McIntosh, 1866). This holothurian is not often recorded in the UK.

## **Myriapods**

*Geophilus seurati*

## **Insects**

*Cillenus lateralis*

## **Fish**

Golden grey mullet nursery

Thin lipped grey mullet (juvenile)

## **SOUTHAMPTON WATER 1997-1998**

*Desdemona ornata* Banse, 1957 (Polychaeta, Sabellidae)

*Grandidierella japonica* Stephensen, 1938 (Amphipoda, Gammaridea)

### Reference

Smith, P R J, Perrett, J, Garwood, P and Moore, G (1999). Two additions to the UK marine fauna: *Desdemona ornata* Banse, 1957 (Polychaeta, Sabellidae) and *Grandidierella japonica* Stephensen, 1938 (Amphipoda, Gammaridea). Newsletter of the Porcupine Natural History Society, p 8-11, Number 2.

## **MEDINA ESTUARY 2007**

*Desdemona ornata* Banse, 1957 (Polychaeta, Sabellidae)

*Grandidierella japonica* Stephensen, 1938 (Amphipoda, Gammaridea)

## **ISLE OF WIGHT**

*Padina pavonina* (Nationally Scarce) seen during algal identification course

## **LYME REGIS, 2006**

*Sabellaria alveolata* Biodiversity Long List

*Sargassum muticum*

### Reference

Totterdell, B (2001). The Intertidal Distribution of *Sabellaria alveolata* in Dorset and Potential Threats to Colonies from Beach Use. Report for English Nature (Dorset).

## **LYME BAY 2005**

*Sternaspis scutata* at one site

*Spiochaetopterus* sp. (not *S. typica*)

*Polydora* sp. indet. – interesting according to Dr Peter Garwood

*Lyonsia norwegica* W2247

## **FLEET LAGOON, 1994**

*Armandia* sp. (not *A. cirrhosa*?) *Armandia cirrhosa* is protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act.  
*Clymenura clypeata*,  
*Spio theeli*

## **EXE ESTUARY**

### **Exmouth , 1994**

*Syllis* sp. E

### **Starcross, 2006**

The only species of potential conservation importance in the samples was a small polychaete worm (*Manayunkia* sp.) that is either an introduced species (i.e. from another part of the globe) or an undescribed species.

## **TEIGN ESTUARY**

### **Teignmouth, 2004**

Sipunculids at Site 1 were mainly *Nephasoma minutum*, but one specimen appeared to be *Nephasoma rimicola*, a species which in the UK has only been recorded from the coasts of Devon and Cornwall (Gibbs, 1977).

### Reference

Gibbs, PE (1977). British Sipunculans. Keys and Notes for the Identification of the Species. Synopses of the British Fauna No. 12. Linnean Society of London, Academic Press, London.

## **LUNDY 2007**

High densities of the polychaete *Apisthobranchus tullbergi* - could be considered a separate biotope?

Although our survey of sedimentary biotopes around Lundy produced some unusual records, such as the capitellid polychaete *Peresiella clymenoides*, many would not be considered Rare or Scarce due to unreliability of the underlying marine datasets for small, difficult to identify species.

There were several species of *Syllis* that are currently undescribed formally but are identifiable as separate entities. The informal “names” for those recorded in Lundy in 2007 are *Syllis* sp. E, *Syllis* sp. H and *Syllis* sp. D.

The Nationally Scarce ‘thumbnail’ crab *Thia scutellata* was recorded at Station 27 (Biotope 7A). This crab is a specialist burrower in loosely packed medium sands (Rees, 2001). It has also been recorded in similar sediments nearby by Mackie *et al* (2006).

The Nationally Scarce anemone *Mesacmaea mitchellii* was recorded at Station 19 at about 30 m depth, off the east coast of Lundy. It burrows in sand or gravel and has been recorded from depths of

15-100 m at locations near Plymouth, north Devon, south-west and mid Wales, the Isle of Man and West Ireland. It has previously been recorded from the east coast of Lundy by divers.

#### References

Rees, EIS (2001). Habitat specialization by *Thia scutellata* (Decapoda: Brachyura) off Wales. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the UK, Volume 81, 697-698.

Mackie, ASY; James, JWC; Rees, EIS; Darbyshire, T; Philpott, SL; Mortimer, K; Jenkins, GO and Morando, A (2006). The Outer Bristol Channel Marine Habitat Study. National Museum Wales, Cardiff.

#### **PLYMOUTH YACHT HAVEN, 2003**

The only species of interest recorded was the gastropod *Cerithiopsis tubercularis*, which in the UK is confined to southern and western coasts. This species is not uncommon at suitable locations, and can be found from the lower shore to about 100m depth. It feeds mainly on sponges (Graham, 1988). In this survey it was found on the sponge *Halichondria bowerbanki* on the lower shore on Transect 3 (a control transect).

#### Reference

Graham, A (1988). Molluscs: Prosobranch and Pyramidellid Gastropods. Synopses of the British Fauna (New Series) No 2.

#### **CATTEWATER, PLYMOUTH, 2004**

The small sabellid polychaete *Desdemona ornata* was present in every sample. This species is probably a recent introduction to UK waters (Smith et al, 1999). This finding is of scientific interest, but as it is an introduced species it is not of conservation importance.

#### Reference

Smith, P R J, Perrett, J, Garwood, P and Moore, G (1999). Two additions to the UK marine fauna: *Desdemona ornata* Banse, 1957 (Polychaeta, Sabellidae) and *Grandidierella japonica*.

#### **MILL BAY DOCK, 2009**

Two Rare species were recorded from three separate surveys in Mill Bay Dock in 2009. In the subtidal grab samples we recorded the polychaete *Sternaspis scutata* at 7 sites. There is some debate about whether *Sternaspis scutata* is an introduced species (Townsend et al, 2006), in which case it would have no conservation importance. At present it is considered Nationally Rare.

The non-native seaweed *Heterosiphonia japonica* was found at high densities in some of the subtidal grab samples.

The only unusual species found in the intertidal surveys was the tanaid crustacean *Zeuxo holdichi*. Two specimens were found in a net sample taken in the shallow subtidal along the inner revetment. In the UK this species has only been recorded from Portland Harbour (by Unicomarine Ltd) and the Isles of Scilly (pers. comm., Dr Roger Bamber). It is likely to be found mainly in the shallow subtidal at Millbay inner dock, in tubes it constructs on seaweeds.

## References

Bamber, R N (1990). A new species of *Zeuxo* (Crustacea: Tanaidacea) from the French Atlantic coast. *Journal of Natural History*, Vol 24, 1587-1596.

Townsend, M; Worsfold, TM; Smith, PRJ; Martina, LJ; McNeill, CL and Kendall, MA (2006). Occurrence of *Sternaspis scutata* (Polychaeta: Sternaspidae) in the English Channel. *Cahiers de Biologie Marine*, Volume 47, 281-285.

### **DART ESTUARY,**

#### **Old Mill Creek , 2001**

Frequent records of the tentacled lagoon worm *Alkmaria romijni* (Protected under the WCA), in Old Mill Creek in May 2001.

#### **Kingswear, 2001**

*Sternaspis scutata* – an unusual intertidal population was found at Kingswear, with all age groups present.

#### **Noss on Dart, 2006**

*Cerebratulus pantherinus* Hubrecht, 1879. A nemertean worm; *pantherinus* refers to the speckled dorsal surface.

Status: Rare in the UK but probably under-recorded, as most nemertean worms are difficult to identify after collection and preservation. Only two confirmed records in the UK (south Devon, near Plymouth and off the coast of Northumberland). We have previously identified this species (from a live specimen) in a survey at Dartmouth in 2005, but the record has not been confirmed.

*Alkmaria romijni* Horst, 1919. Common name: tentacled lagoon worm.

Status: protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act. No longer considered to be a lagoonal specialist (Gilliland and Sanderson, 2000). Due to the relatively large number of records it is only considered Scarce, rather than Rare. Aquatronics Ltd recorded *Alkmaria romijni* in Old Mill Creek, a tributary of the Dart estuary, in a survey for South West Water in May 2001. August 2006: found at core sites 6, 7 & 10 and grab sites 1, 2, 3, 4 & 7.

*Sternaspis scutata* (Ranzani, 1817). No common name. A type of sedentary polychaete worm with a worldwide distribution. Until recently the only UK site was Portland Harbour, but several surveys in the last few years have recorded this species off the Devon coast, including a site in the Dart estuary at Kingswear (Townsend et al, 2006).

Status: was considered Rare, but recent records will probably change this to Scarce.

August 2006: found at core site 5 and grab sites 4, 5 & 6.

*Jaxea nocturna* Nardo, 1847. No common name. A burrowing thalassinid crustacean that resembles a miniature lobster, with very long, slender chelae and an overall body length of 4 - 6 cm. It inhabits a very deep (up to 90 cm) burrow of obliquely-descending tunnels, sometimes with one or more vertical shafts *Jaxea nocturna* occurs in muddy sediments at water depths below about 10 m. The species is probably widespread and relatively common in suitable habitats around the western coasts of England and Scotland, but is under-recorded owing to its deep-burrowing, cryptic lifestyle. It is

present in the Scottish sea lochs, the north-eastern Irish Sea and the English Channel. Outside British waters, the species occurs south to the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.

Status: not considered Rare or Scarce, but with a localised distribution in suitable habitats on the western coast of the UK.

August 2006: single specimen of the distinctive larva found at net site 4. This suggests that there is a subtidal adult population in the Dart estuary. As this species burrows deeply it is not usually recorded in grab samples. No burrows were noted in the drop-down video, but more detailed surveys by divers would be required to determine if adults are present nearby.

*Selioides bocqueti* Carton, 1963. No common name. A parasitic copepod crustacean, probably from the scale worm *Gattyana cirrosa* also found in this sample. Parasitic species are generally under-recorded.

Status: Not likely to be considered Rare or Scarce by the JNCC due to its small size and likelihood that it is often over-looked.

August 2006: found at core site 8.

### **SALCOMBE ESTUARY, 2008**

*Atrina fragilis* (fan shell) Nationally Rare. Protected under the Wildlife and countryside Act. This single specimen was a new record in an area of *Zostera marina* near The Marine Hotel was an addition to one specimen already known nearby.

*Gracilaria multipartita* (Clemente) Harvey, 1846 AphiaID: 145704 Nationally Scarce. A well known population was re-examined.

### **HUMBER ESTUARY, 1986**

*Eriocheir sinensis*, brought to our laboratory (then Aquatic Environmental Consultants) by a fisherman who found it in a fyke net on the south bank of the Humber estuary between Immingham and Grimsby. Thought to be the first record from the Humber estuary.

*Tubificoides swirencoides* first records of this oligochaete worm were from surveys of the Humber estuary.

### **TIDAL THAMES**

#### **Wandsworth, 1999**

*Eriocheir sinensis*

#### **Wandsworth, Plantation Wharf Nov 2012**

*Insulodrilus lacustris* Benham, 1903 Family Phreodrilidae

First European record of this non-native oligochaete worm.

#### Reference

Pinder, AM; Sweeney, P and Smith, PRJ (2013). First confirmed record of the genus *Insulodrilus* (Benham, 1903) (Annelida: Clitellata: Phreodrilidae) in Europe. *BioInvasions Records* (in press).

*Limnodrilus maumeensis* thought to be the second UK record for this North American oligochaete.



## **Brentford, 2007**

First UK record of the non-native tubificid oligochaete worm species *Limnodrilus maumeensis* Brinkhurst and Cook, 1966. Brentford (near Kew). This species is native to North America and in Europe was first recorded from the Netherlands (Van Haaren, 2002).

### Reference

Van Haaren (2002). Eight species of aquatic oligochaete new for the Netherlands (Annelida). *Nederlandse Faunistische Mededelingen*, Volume 16, 39-56.

## **Battersea, 2003**

*Branchiura sowerbyi* (non-native) Species that may benefit from the warming effect of the CHP discharge include the oligochaete worm *Branchiura sowerbyi*, which appears to prefer waters that are artificially warmed (Brinkhurst, 1971). This species was recorded in December 2003 at site T10, on the north bank of the Thames. It has also been recorded from Kew (Attrill, 1998).

### *Corophium lacustre*

*Corophium lacustre* is Nationally Rare on the Biodiversity Action Plan Long List. This species is found at salinities ranging from freshwater to approximately half strength seawater in lagoons and at the head of estuaries (Barnes, 1994). It has been recorded at several other locations in southern and SE England. *Corophium lacustre* is a fouling organism, forming dense colonies of tubes on any suitable subtidal substrate in the upper reaches of some estuaries in the North Sea and English Channel (Lincoln, 1979). A large number were recorded by the Environment Agency from subtidal grab samples at Woolwich in 1996 (more recent data have not been analysed).

*Assiminea grayana* is a small gastropod that is normally recorded from salt-marshes from Kent to the Humber estuary (Kerney, 1999). It has also been recorded from Hungerford Bridge. Other records for the Thames include a survey by AEC at Minoco Wharf about 450 m upstream of the Thames barrier (Aquatic Environmental Consultants, 2002b). At Minoco Wharf it was recorded on the seawall and in an intertidal pool. Due to its local distribution, it is defined as a "Nationally Scarce" species. In recent years *Assiminea grayana* has also been recorded from the River Colne, an inlet just north of the Thames (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 1996).

### References

Attrill, MJ (1998). The Benthic Macroinvertebrate Communities of the Thames Estuary. Chapter 6 in: A Rehabilitated Estuarine Ecosystem. The Environment and Ecology of the Thames Estuary. MJ Attrill (ed). Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht.

Barnes, RSK (1994). The Brackish-Water Fauna of Northwestern Europe. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Kerney, M (1999). Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland. Harley Books, Colchester.

## **Oyster Wharf February 2006**

### *Corophium lacustre*

Thin-lipped mullet juvenile. This is an interesting record, as thin-lipped mullet juveniles are not usually present in this reach of the Thames in the winter months, due to the generally higher flows (pers. comm. Steve Colclough). The survey followed an unusually dry period and the resultant low river flow may explain the presence of this species.

#### References

Colclough, SR, Dutton, D; Cousins, T and Martin, A (2000). A Fish Population Survey of the Tidal Thames. Environment Agency.

Colclough, SR; Gray, G; Bark, A and Knights, B (2002). Fish and fisheries of the tidal Thames: management of the modern resource, research aims and future pressures. *Journal of Fish Biology*, Volume 61, 64-73.

#### **HELFORD ESTUARY 2006**

*Choreocolax polysiphoniae* Reinsch A small red alga, parasitic on the larger red alga *Polysiphonia lanosa*.

*Terebella lapidaria* (Linnaeus, 1767). A moderate sized terebellid polychaete with a south-western distribution in the UK. The NBN distributional data has a single entry, an intertidal record from the Looe estuary at Hannafore Point (record from 1977). It is also known from the Plymouth area (Marine Biological Association, 1957).

#### Reference

Marine Biological Association (1957). Plymouth Marine Fauna (Third Edition). Marine Biological Association, Plymouth.

#### **HAYLE ESTUARY, 2000**

##### **Carnsew sediments**

*Microspio mecznikowionus*

*Ctenodrilus serratus*

*Aphelochaeta* sp. (an undescribed species, brooding its young inside a piece of sandstone)

*Caulleriella* sp. A possibly undescribed species of cirratulid

*Polydora socialis*

#### **HAYLE ESTUARY**

##### **Carnsew, 2006**

*Ostrea edulis* Carnsew Pool near cill.

##### **Carnsew, 2000**

*Sargassum muticum* near cill (both sides of sluice, including harbour)

## **Copperhouse Pool and Lelant Water, 2010**

The carabid beetle *Cilrenus lateralis* was found in low numbers at some of the more elevated sites in Copperhouse Pool and in Lelant Water where there was a dense cover of filamentous green algae and in some cases *Salicornia*. This species is restricted to saltmarsh habitats and is classified as Nationally Scarce B (i.e. it has been recorded in 16 – 100 10 km squares in the UK).

Eleven specimens (adults and juveniles) of the intertidal centipede *Geophilus seurati* were recorded at Site 25 (Lelant Water), from an area of firm muddy sand, overlaid with filamentous green algae (approximately 65% cover). This species has been recorded from a number of intertidal sites in the southern and western coasts of the British Isles and in the Channel Isles, Brittany and Algeria. The records from Hayle are interesting because nearly all records for this species are from under rocks in the intertidal, but at Site 25 there were no rocks. Specimens were not seen on the surface during the survey, suggesting that it hunts below the dense layer of filamentous green algae found at this site.

Reference: Smith, P and Barber T (2011). *Geophilus seurati* from a core sample in muddy sand in the Hayle estuary, Cornwall. Bulletin of the British Myriapod and Isopod Group. Volume 25, p51.

The bivalve *Lasaea adansoni* was recorded from five of the ten sites sampled in Carnsew. All of the sites were firm sediments on the mid to upper shore. This is an unusual micro-habitat for *Lasaea adansoni*, which is normally recorded from crevices, algal holdfasts and from the intertidal lichen *Lichinia pygmaea*.

First UK record of *Limnodriloides agnes* (identification to be confirmed), an oligochaete worm (normally considered to be in the family Tubificidae, but all tubificids are now in the family Naididae) found at some sites in Carnsew and one in lower Copperhouse Pool. It may be an introduced species. The maximum density recorded was 18,000 per square metre at Site 36 in Carnsew. Identification was by Prof Christer Erseus, an oligochaete worm taxonomist based at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden. This species was first recorded from the Adriatic, but Prof Erseus has also recorded it from the Atlantic coast of France. We expect to send further specimens to him so that he can compare the genetics of the Hayle specimens with those of *Limnodriloides agnes*.

The filamentous green alga *Percursaria percursa* was recorded at one site in Carnsew Pool.

High numbers of juvenile golden grey mullet often recorded in Copperhouse Pool. Possibly the most important nursery ground for golden grey mullet in the UK.

## **HAYLE ESTUARY, 2012**

*Vermiliopsis* sp. on rocks at Carnsew. Possibly a new record for the UK – to be confirmed.

## **LAMLASH BAY, ARRAN, 2010**

*Tetrastemma robertiannae* McIntosh, 1874

Single specimens of this distinctive nemertean at sites GM2, GM4 & OBID12

*Sphaerodoridium fauchaldi* Hartmann-Schröder, 1993

This sphaerodorid polychaete was described recently (1993) from the North Sea) and therefore is likely to be under-recorded. In the 2010 survey single specimens were recorded at GM3 & GM7, two specimens at GM10 & GM12 and three specimens at GM9.

*Malmgrenia ljunmani* (Malmgren, 1867)

This scaleworm is rarely recorded in Scottish waters. It was found at sites OBID6 & OBID10.

*Chaetoderma nitidulum* Lovén, 1844

Two specimens at Site GM2

Although not particularly rare, this species belongs to a little known class of molluscs known as Caudofoveata.

*Leptochiton cancellatus* (Sowerby, 1840)

Two specimens of this chiton at OBID6.

*Ischnochiton albus*

Single specimens of this chiton at GM2, GM4, GM5, OBID9 and OBID10. Three specimens at GM6.

*Margarites groenlandicus* (Gmelin, 1791)

A rarely recorded gastropod mollusc, near its southern distributional limit in the UK at Arran. A single specimen was recorded from OBID8.

*Jujubinus clelandi* (Wood, 1828) also known as *Clelandella miliaris* (Brocchi, 1814).

Single specimen of this gastropod at GM2.

*Raphitoma boothii* (J. Smith, 1839) also known as *Raphitoma concinna* (Scacchi, 1836)

Single specimen of this small gastropod at GM1.

*Labidoplax buskii* (McIntosh, 1866)

This holothurian is not often recorded in the UK. It was found at GM3 (two specimens) and GM9 (three specimens).

## **JERSEY, 2011**

The only noteworthy species in the samples was the cumacean *Cumopsis longipes*. Although this species has been recorded from the Channel Islands before, the densities at one site were higher than expected. Some other species, for example the tubificid oligochaete worm *Tubificoides insularis*, may be new records for Jersey, but only because they are small and easily overlooked or mis-identified.